11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.

12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements should be made to set up ITIs and polytechnics by Goverment or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to these communities.

III. OTHER MEASURES:

13. In various development programmes including the 20-Point Programme care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committee which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of these communities should be actively involved.

14. Apart from the above general issues there are various local problems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of wakf properties and on graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places. Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating co minorities need to be attended to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisation

2626. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations to organise skill development employment oriented training in various trades and occupation for the benefit of SC/ST youths etc;

(b) if so, how much grants-in-aid was given during 1993-94 the voluntary organisations giving the details of such organisations;

(c) in what proportion is the grants-in- aid sanctioned;

(d) how many of the organisations were inspected during the year 1993-94 and uptil now to check if the grants-in-aid has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such inspections?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Details are in the annexure annexed. [*See* Appendix 171 Annexure no. 41]

(c) Grants-in-aid to the extent of 90% of the total admissible cost of the schemes are given to voluntary organisations. The remaining 10% has to be borne by the organisations themselves.

(d) and (e) Out of 158 voluntary organisations listed in the annexure, 106 organisations were inspected during 1993-94 and uptil date. All the organisations inspected except two were found to be utilising the grants-in-aid for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Welfare Schemes for Weaker Sections

2627. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formulated any new schemes for the welfare of the SC/ST, OBCs, Minorities, Handicapped, destitutes, widows and other weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what concrete steps Government propose to take with regard to provide social justice and improve the social, educational and economic status of all weaker sections of the society in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Details are attached as a statement (*see* below)

(c) Apart from providing for reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs in the services and posts under the Central Government Ministry of Welfare is implementing a number of schemes/programmes for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the weaker sections of society. The important schemes/programmes include implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Special Component Plan for SCs, Tribal Sub-Plan for STs, Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, Hostels for SC and ST boys, pre-matric Scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation, vocational training in tribal areas, Ashram Schools, Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for ST girls in tribal areas, Finance & Development Corporations for the economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs, etc.

Statement

Details of new schemes formulated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs Handicapped and others.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Brief details
1.	Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria.	The Scheme is intended for coaching/traing of candidates belonging to weaker sections having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 24,000/- to enable them to compete on equal terms in various competitive and entrance examinations.
2.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.	The Corporation has been set up to promote economic and developmental acitivities for the benefit of backward classes and to assist them in developing technical, entrepreneurial skills.
3.	Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Corporations	The objective is to ensure remunerative prices and for providing marketing of tribal produce especially minor forest produce and afford protection to tribals against exploitation by private traders.
4.	Vocational training in Tribal areas.	The Scheme is intended to provide training of tribal youths in three different trades of their choice for a duration of four months in respect of each trade, and one year attachment to Master Craftsmen to learn skills by practical experience.
5.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas.	The scheme envisages residential educational complexes for tribal girls for their education upto V Class with provision for training in craft/vocational education, in 48 districts with tribal concentration where literacy of tribal females is less than 2%.
6.	Scheme of Assistance to for Special Schools for Hand. Children.	The scheme envisages assistance to Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations Organisations upto the extent of 80% of the expenditurte, for establishment and upgradation of Special Schools in the four areas of disability, viz. orthoaedical, speech and hearing, visual and mental retardation.
7.	Welfare of Street Children.	The scheme provides for integrated community based non-institutional basic services for the care, protection and development of the children who live on the streets or payments with or without their family. The scheme is being implemented through Voluntary Organisations by providing grants-in-aid to them.
8.	Beggary Prevention.	The scheme envisages setting up of Work Centres for providing technical education and vocational training to beggars on modern lines to help them in rehabilitation.
9.	Welfare of the Aged	The scheme provides sevices through Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes, Mobile Medical Programmes etc. and is being implemented through Voluntary Agencies.